

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF LANDS  
FOREST SERVICE

HON. WILLIAM R. ROSS, K.C., Minister of Lands

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER FOR PRAIRIE FARMS

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## PIGGERIES AND SMOKE HOUSES

FARM BUILDINGS SERIES  
BULLETIN No. 6



THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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VICTORIA, B. C.:  
Printed by WILLIAM H. CULLIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1915.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA

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## LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF

Douglas Fir

Western Larch

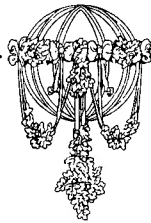
Mountain Western Pine

Western Red Cedar

Western Hemlock

Spruce

Western White Pine



# British Columbia Timber for Prairie Farms

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## PIGGERIES AND SMOKE HOUSES

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## THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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### TO THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

In the forests of British Columbia there stands to-day more than half Canada's supply of commercial timber. Forest surveys made during recent years throughout the Province show 30,000,000 acres of timber ready for the market, and 45,000,000 acres of younger growth that will reach commercial size during the present century. The present merchantable stand is estimated at 400,000,000,000 feet board measure.

Taught by the experience of older countries, British Columbia has adopted a vigorous conservation policy, and is carefully protecting her vast forest areas from fire and misuse.

The manufacture of lumber and other wood products is the most important industry of this forest Province. Each year 1,500,000,000 feet of timber is cut to supply the sawmills, pulp and paper mills, and other wood-using factories west of the Canadian Rockies. But the forests produce more wood each year than the mills can find markets for, and so much timber goes to waste. The most of the timber is public property; the prosperity of the Province depends very largely upon the lumbering industry; and it is therefore the duty of the Government to help secure the widest possible market for British Columbia lumber both in foreign countries and in Canada.

The main market for Western lumber to-day is in the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Each farm is, after all, a factory for agricultural produce and needs a well-built plant like any other factory. This means good buildings—a comfortable, convenient house, good barns, granaries, silos, fences and shelter for machinery. The best material for this is wood. It is cheap, handy to use, warm, sanitary, and it lasts. British Columbia therefore desires to give the citizens of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba full information concerning her forest products, asking them to bear in mind that these products are “grown and manufactured in Canada,” and that trade between the Provinces of the Canadian West is the surest foundation for our common prosperity.

### **The Bulletins.**

Valuable bulletins on farm buildings are now being issued by agricultural authorities all over Canada and the United States. The College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan was engaged in this most useful work; the Government of British Columbia entered into a co-operative agreement with the University, and the series of farm bulletins listed on the last page of this booklet is the result. The agricultural information contained herein, and the plans and bills of material were prepared under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the College of Agriculture, and thus give up-to-date and authoritative views on the agricultural subjects dealt with. The information concerning lumber is supplied by the Forest Service of the Government of British Columbia.

In the building plans, five things are aimed at in particular:—

(1.) That they should be specially designed to meet Prairie conditions.

(2.) That they should be simple and practical to meet the needs of the average farmer.

(3.) That ordinary stock sizes of lumber should be used throughout in order to keep the cost low.

(4.) That it should be easy for the farmer to make additions to the buildings whenever more accommodation should be needed.

(5.) That the details of the plans should be readily alterable to suit individual needs.

The plans printed in these bulletins show enough detail for them to be used as working plans. Any one wishing to obtain large-scale working plans can secure them at cost by writing to the **Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.** A reference list of bulletins and of sources of agricultural information will be found on the last page.

### **Note.**

While it is understood that the agricultural authorities in Alberta and Manitoba have already published pamphlets on farm buildings, and contemplate issuing others, it is believed that all Prairie farmers will be interested in the British Columbia bulletins, and editions for general distribution on the Prairies have accordingly been printed.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

WALTER C. MURRAY, *President*

W. J. RUTHERFORD, *Dean*

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## Piggeries and Smoke House for Prairie Farms

BY

A. R. GREIG, Professor of Agricultural Engineering.

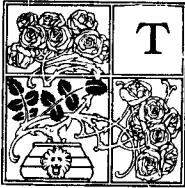
A. M. SHAW, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

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### FARM PIGGERIES

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#### HOG RAISING



THE chief value of the hog lies in his ability to handle to advantage the by-products of the farm which might otherwise be wasted. On the dairy farm the skim milk furnishes one of the best hog feeds available. On the grain farm or the mixed farm he turns to good account any unsaleable vegetables or roots and low grade grain such as screenings or frosted wheat. He is in a sense a scavenger, and will grow and thrive on foods that are of little value and that could not be utilized by any of the other classes of farm animals to advantage. For instance, a drove of hogs will make good gains when allowed to glean amongst the stubbles after harvest. They gather up all loose wheat heads and shelled grain and turn it into pork—something with a cash value.

Because hogs can turn a waste product into money, however, is no reason why a farmer should stock up too heavily with them. The greatest profit is invariably made when they are kept only in sufficient numbers to take care of the so-called by-products. There is a place for a herd of hogs on every farm, its size being governed by the size of the farm and the nature of the farming operations. True, hogs can be successfully handled where by-products are not

available, and fed on marketable grain, for instance, but the profits will be proportionately less. Pork products are apt to fluctuate in price because of the rapidity with which the stock of hogs in any given district can be increased. The safest practise for the farmer who is raising hogs, is to keep only a medium sized herd on hand all the time, and never to overstock his farm; then no matter whether prices are high or low he will be on the safe side. When prices are high he will make a good profit, and when they are low he will still make a small one or at least break even, but the man who plunges into the business when hogs are high will usually find that when his hogs are ready for market the price has dropped and he has to stand a loss.

Almost any of the recognized breeds are adapted to the conditions found in the prairie provinces. The sows need not be pure bred; good, strong, thrifty grades when mated to a pure bred boar of good individuality will produce satisfactory pigs for feeding purposes. All of the breeds at present are included in two types—the lard and bacon. The lard type hog is lower set, thicker in the body, heavier jowled, broader backed and carries much more fat on all parts than the bacon hog. Both types are to be found in western Canada and although the bacon hog is kept in greater numbers than the lard, the market does not discriminate between the two; choice, well finished hogs of either kind will sell equally well on the same market.

#### **GENERAL MANAGEMENT.**

##### **Care of the Boar.**

The young boar should be well cared for and fed on a growing ration of bone and muscle building foods such as oats, shorts and wheat bran. A separate pen with an adjoining paddock where he has access to green feed and can take plenty of exercise should be provided for him. A colony house or portable pig pen can be used to advantage for this purpose. He should be kept in a good thrifty condition, not over-fat, although a fair amount of flesh will do him no harm, providing he continues to be active.

##### **Care of Brood Sows.**

The care of sows will depend somewhat upon whether they are expected to raise one or two litters per year. Although two litters

can be raised from a sow each year, it is questionable whether it is advisable for the average farmer to attempt to do so under prevailing conditions in western Canada. The fall litter, unless farrowed early in September, does not get very much of a start before cold weather sets in, and unless good, comfortable quarters are provided, the chance of making a profit from it is small indeed. We will assume that the practice followed will be that of raising only one litter per year. In that case the sow should be bred to farrow about the end of March or during the month of April, so that the young pigs will be several weeks old when the grass appears. During the winter the pregnant sows should be kept by themselves and given comfortable quarters—a colony house in a paddock will do—where they can take plenty of exercise. This point is important and absolutely essential to the proper development of the young pigs. They may be fed a ration composed of 50 per cent ground oats, the remainder shorts, ground wheat, screenings, or a mixture of any of these. Barley is not an especially good grain for feeding brood sows. Alfalfa hay and small quantities of roots are a valuable adjunct to the regular meal ration. At farrowing time each sow should be provided with a separate pen 8 feet or 10 feet square, in which she should be placed some few days previous to farrowing. If she has been properly cared for during the winter, little difficulty will be experienced at this time. She should not be disturbed for some time after farrowing, and requires no feed other than some thin slops for a day or two until she shows signs of having an appetite. Oats and shorts are among the best feeds for a sow suckling a litter, and after the pigs are a few days old she may get practically all she will eat. The pigs should be taught to eat, and fed separately when about four or five weeks old, but need not be weaned until about eight or ten weeks of age. The sow may then be turned out on pasture and carried along on a maintenance ration until fall, by which time she will be commencing to gain in flesh and weight, and thus be in the best possible condition for rebreeding. If two litters per year are desired, the pigs will have to be weaned when about six weeks of age, and the sow rebred as soon as possible.

#### Care of the Young Pigs.

After weaning the young pigs require careful feeding. At this stage in their growth they are particularly liable to digestive dis-

orders. Shorts and skim milk form an ideal ration for them. As they get older, finely ground oats may be included, and when three or four months old ground barley may be substituted for part of the shorts and increased in proportion as the pigs near the finishing stage. Where young pigs have access to forage crops they make more rapid and economical gains than when fed entirely upon a grain ration. Winter rye will give the earliest spring pasture; peas and oats, white hulless barley and rape are all good, and when sown at intervals will furnish continuous pasturage throughout the season. Permanent pasture, such as alfalfa, brome, or western rye grass can also be used to advantage. It must be remembered that pigs will not thrive or make great gains on pasture alone. It is the combination furnished by the succulent green feed plus a limited amount of grain which causes them to grow and gain so much more rapidly than when they are fed on either grain or pasture alone.

The pigs may either be finished while on pasture or can be penned up and forced on a heavy grain ration for the last month. If they have been well fed up to the age of 6½ months they should then weigh from 175 to 225 pounds each, live weight.

### Housing.

There is a mistaken notion that any kind of shelter is good enough for a hog. The truth is that hogs require a good warm shelter in severe weather, because they lack the thick coat of hair possessed by other farm animals. Dry, clean, light, warm, well ventilated quarters are needed to secure the best results in raising any kind of live stock, and the hog house should always conform to these requirements.

**Types.**—There are two general types of hog house, the portable or colony, and the permanent. Each type has its advantages. Both may be used on the same farm. In such a case the permanent house is used for winter and for farrowing quarters, and in the spring, as soon as the young pigs are a week or two old, the sows and litters are removed to the portable houses in separate yards. The portable houses are very handy, easy to move from place to place, and if well banked up with straw, are suitable for winter quarters for brood sows.

**Permanent Piggeries.**—The chief advantage of the large permanent hog house is that it centralizes the plant and makes it more con-

venient for the attendant to look after the hogs during the winter. If large numbers of hogs are to be handled, a permanent piggery is a necessity. It need not be expensive or elaborate in construction, but should be dry, free from drafts, have plenty of light in all parts, and convenient arrangements for feeding, watering and cleaning. The site should be high and dry with good drainage. It should face the south, have the yards or runs on the south side, and should be removed some distance from the other farm buildings, but yet be convenient in its relation to them.

**Floors.**—Earth floors are not satisfactory in a permanent piggery. Plank or cement are to be preferred. Some prefer the concrete because of its durability, and others condemn it because it is cold in winter. Plank makes a warmer floor, but it is not so durable or sanitary. A combination where plank is laid on top of the concrete in one portion of the pens to form a bed will give good results. (See Fig. 9.)

**Pens.**—When feeding is to be done inside the pens, as is usual, they should be about 8 feet by 10 feet in size. If only sleeping quarters are to be provided and the hogs fed elsewhere, a smaller one, 6 feet by 8 feet, will be large enough. The partitions should be of plank and be movable, so that the pens can be made any size required to accommodate a large or small number of hogs. Each pen should be provided with two small doors about 2 feet wide and 3 feet high, one opening into the main alley and one into the paddock.

**Troughs.**—A V-shaped wooden trough is the easiest to build and is the most common form, though the square bottomed trough is easier to clean out and will last longer. The trough should be fastened at the front of the pen and have part of the partition swung over it, as shown in Figure 7, so that the hogs can be kept back while the feed is being distributed.

**Light.**—The hog house should have plenty of sunlight—it should shine in every pen for a part of the day, if possible. It is the cheapest and best disinfectant and helps to keep the building dry and warm.

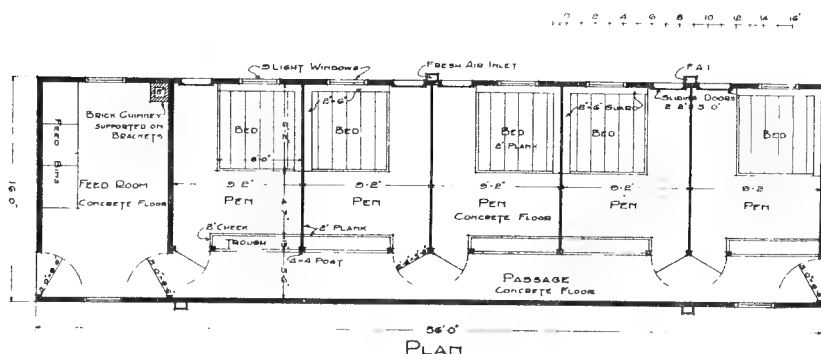
**Ventilation.**—The aim should be to provide plenty of fresh air without draughts. This can be done in various ways. The fresh

air inlet shown in Figure 8 works well. The fresh air must be brought in near the floor and the foul air taken out near the ceiling. If only part of the pens are occupied some of the inlets should be closed. The inlet must be boxed in so the air cannot strike directly on the hogs. The use of a straw loft, as shown in Figure 4, is recommended. It is simply a layer of wheat straw 18 inches to 2 feet thick placed on a loft floor of poles or slats, about 7 feet 4 inches over head. This absorbs the moisture from the warm and foul air as it rises up through it, and in that way tends to keep the piggery dry. It is desirable to have the windows hinged at the bottom to swing in part way, so that they can be kept open in summer. The pigs can be protected from draughts by fixing a cheek at each side of the window opening.

### PIGGERY PLANS.

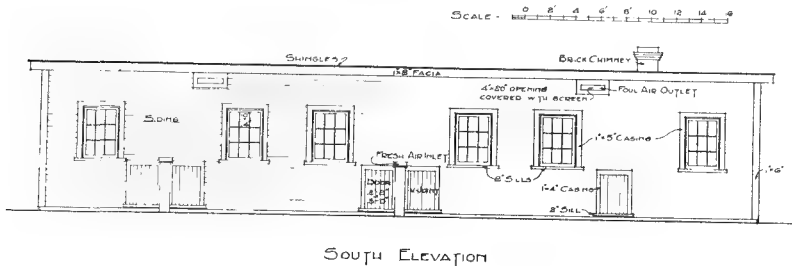
#### Permanent Piggery No. 1. Figures 1, 2, 3.

This is a one-storey shed-roof building 16 feet by 56 feet, inexpensive to build, yet meeting to a fair degree all the requirements of a serviceable piggery. Five pens, each 9 feet 2 inches by 11 feet 10 inches, are provided, which can be used as farrowing pens or for winter quarters. The floor is cement and each pen has a plank sleeping platform. (For detail see Fig. 9.) Plank or creosoted wood block floors could be used throughout if desired, in which case the plank beds would not be needed. The pens all open into separ-



• PERMANENT PIGGERY No. 1 •

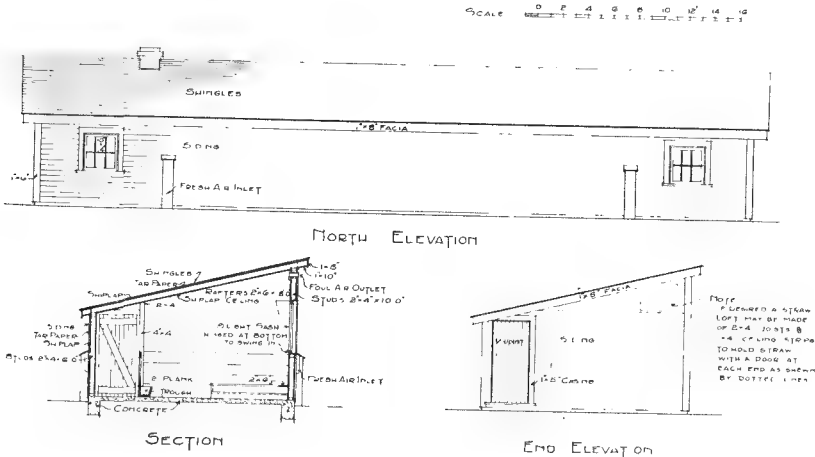
Fig. 1. A one story shed-roof building with five pens and a feed room, inexpensive to build, but very serviceable.



• PERMANENT PIGGERY N<sup>o</sup> 1 •

Fig. 2. Every pen on the sunny side and a window to every pen. Sunlight is the cheapest and best disinfectant and helps to keep the building warm and dry.

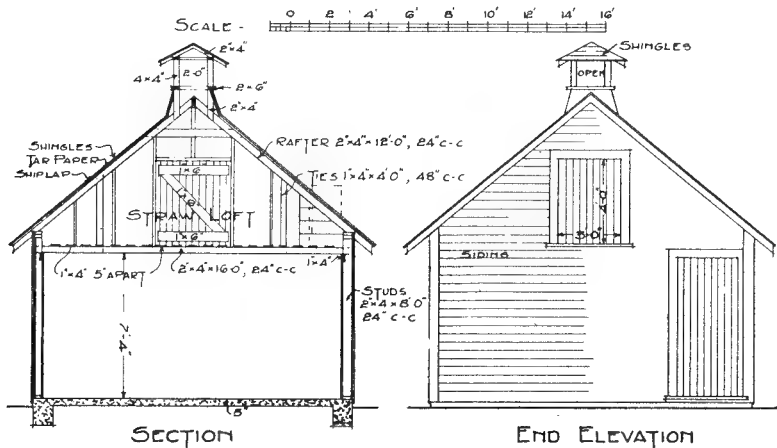
ate yards and also into the feed alley, so that hogs can easily be changed from one pen to another. The troughs may be of wood or cement and are stationary. In front of them is a swinging panel that enables the attendant to shut out the hogs until the feed has been distributed. Details of this feeding device are shown in Figure 7. A good sized feed room is located at one end of the building, in which are large bins for grain, and a chimney for a feed cooker. The south elevation of this piggery is shown in Figure 2, and gives details in regard to the windows, small doors and ventilation system.



• PERMANENT PIGGERY N<sup>o</sup> 1 •

Fig. 3. The double roof, with a dead air space between, helps to keep the frost out. It is possible also to make a small straw loft.

In Figure 4 an alternative roof is shown for Piggery No. 1 and No. 2, which provides for a straw loft overhead. A foot or eighteen inches of straw placed there will absorb the moisture and keep the air much drier than it otherwise would be. A door at either end of the loft provides a draught through the building above the straw, draining off the impure air and yet not materially lowering the temperature in the pens below. This system of ventilation for a piggery is one of the very best, and the use of this type of roof is strongly advised. It will cost a trifle more but will prove to be the most satisfactory in the end. Of course a straw loft can be placed in a shed-roofed piggery (see note on end elevation, Fig. 3), but it is more difficult to fill, and when filled little room is left overhead for a free circulation of air, which is essential for the best results.



ALTERNATIVE ROOF  
FOR  
• PERMANENT PIGGERIES •  
Nos 1 & 2

Fig. 4. The straw loft is a great help in keeping the piggery warm, dry and well ventilated, and its use is strongly advised. This form of roof can be used on Piggery No. 1 or No. 2, instead of the shed roof.

Bill of Materials, Permanent Piggery No. 1.

Framing Lumber

No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet. Board Measure	USED FOR
9	4	4	8	96	Posts next passage, to cut 9 pieces 7' 3".
8	2	12	12	192	Partitions between pens.
1	2	12	10	20	Cheeks at end of troughs, to cut 5 pieces 2' 0".
4	2	10	14	93	Trough bottoms and fronts.
8	2	10	12	160	Partitions between pens.
1	2	10	12	20	Trough bottoms and fronts.
35	2	10	6	350	Plank beds.
2	2	8	14	37	Trough backs.
1	2	8	6	8	Trough backs.
1	2	8	16	21	Sills for lift-up doors, to cut 5 pieces 3' 0".
1	2	8	8	11	Sills for end doors, to cut 2 pieces, 4' 0".
31	2	6	18	558	Rafters.
10	2	6	12	120	Guards and curbs, plank beds, to cut 20 pieces 6' 0".
2	2	4	16	21	Feed bin frame.
*23	2	4	16	245	Sills and plates.
1	2	4	14	9	Plate, over 4" x 4" posts.
* 1	2	4	12	8	Sills and plates.
5	2	4	12	40	Guides, sliding doors, to cut 10 pieces 6' 0".
2	2	4	12	16	Plate, over 4" x 4" posts.
8	2	4	12	64	Sills, plank beds, to cut 16 pieces 6' 0".
33	2	4	10	220	Studs, front wall.
12	2	4	10	80	Studs, end wall.
5	2	4	10	34	Studs, partitions.
1	2	4	10	7	Plate, over 4" x 4" posts.
4	2	4	8	21	Studs, end wall.
3	2	4	8	16	Studs, partitions.
33	2	4	6	132	Studs, back wall.
Total ft. B.M. ....				2,599	

\*Random lengths to make up the same total number of lineal feet will answer for these items.

## Finish Lumber

No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure	USED FOR
10	1	10	16	134	Soffit to eaves.
1	1	10	12	101	
1	1	10	8	71	Fresh air inlets, fronts and tops.
10	1	8	16	107	Fascia at eaves.
2	1	7	14	16	Door jambs.
1	1	7	10	6	Jambs, foul air outlet.
1	1	7	8	5	Door headers, to cut 2 pieces 3' 6".
1	1	7	4	2	Fresh air duct.
2	1	6	16	16	On top of shingled roof, front row.
2	1	6	14	14	On top of shingled roof, front row.
1	1	6	14	7	Corner boards.
1	1	6	12	6	Rails to 3 doors, to cut 4 pieces 3' 0".
2	1	6	12	12	Jambs, sliding doors, to cut 8 pieces 3' 9".
1	1	6	12	6	Headers, sliding doors, cut 5 pieces 2' 4".
5	1	6	12	30	Rails to swinging partitions over feed trough, to cut 10 pieces 6' 0".
5	1	6	12	30	Gates to pens, to cut 10 pieces 6' 0".
2	1	6	12	12	Corner boards.
4	1	6	10	20	Fresh air inlet sides, to cut 10 pieces 5' 0".
3	1	6	8	12	Braces to doors.
1	1	6	6	3	Rails to doors.
1	1	6	6	3	Jambs, sliding doors, to cut 2 pieces 3' 0".
2	1	5	14	12	Side casing, end doors, to cut 4 pieces 7' 0".
1	1	5	14	6	Corner boards, to cut 2 pieces 7' 0".
2	1	5	12	10	Corner boards.
1	1	5	8	3	Top casing and doors, to cut 2 pieces 4' 0".
1	1	4	16	5	Top casing, sliding doors, to cut 5 pieces 3' 0".
1	1	4	14	5	Gates between alleys and pens, to cut 5 pieces 2' 6", bottom slats.
2	1	4	12	8	Side casing, sliding doors, to cut 8 pieces 3' 0".
1	1	4	12	4	Sliding bars to swinging partitions, to cut 3 pieces 4' 0". For shaped ends, see detail Fig. 7.
1	1	4	10	3	Casing, foul air outlet.
1	1	4	8	3	Sliding bars, swinging partitions, with shaped ends, see detail Fig. 7, to cut 2 pieces 4' 0".
1	1	4	6	2	Side casing, sliding doors, to cut 2 pieces 3' 0".
Carried forward .....				519	

Finish Lumber—Continued

No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure	USED FOR
Brought forward . . . .				519	
5	1	3	14	18	Gates between alley and pens, to cut slats.
5	1	3	14	18	Battens, gates between alley and pens, to cut 20 pieces 3' 6".
1	1	3	12	3	Gates between alley and pens, to cut 3 pieces, 4' 0", diagonal braces.
1	1	3	8	2	Gates between alley and pens, to cut 2 pieces, 4' 0", diagonal braces.
2	1	2	14	5	Partition stops, to cut 3' 6".
Total . . . . .				565	

- 1,500 feet, board measure, siding.  
 120 feet, board measure, V-joint, for doors.  
 5,700 feet, board measure, shiplap, for roof boards, feed room partition, outside and inside of wall studs, ceiling and swinging partitions.  
 10,250 shingles, British Columbia Red Cedar, edge grain (41 bundles).  
 6 sashes, 9 lights, 10" x 14"; outside measurement 2' 10½" wide, 3' 11" high.  
 6 frames, sills and casing, 7" wall.  
 2 sashes, 6 lights, 10" x 14"; outside measurement 2' 10½" wide, 2' 8½" high.  
 2 frames, sills and casing, 7" wall.  
 150 feet, lineal, 1 x 2 door and window stop.

Hardware.

- 50 lbs. 4" common nails, for framing.  
 115 lbs. 2½" common nails, for shiplap.  
 15 lbs. 2" finishing nails.  
 35 lbs. 2¼" flooring nails, for siding.  
 50 lbs. 1¼" shingle nails, best galvanized or zinc clad.  
 5 pairs of iron strap pivots and sockets, ⅝" x 6", for hanging partitions above feeding troughs.  
 10 iron straps, out of 2" x ⅝", to form sockets for sliding bars on swinging partition to feed troughs.  
 3 pairs 8" T hinges, for end doors  
 1 pair hinges, 6" T, for batten door, feed room.  
 5 pairs hinges, 6" T, for pen gates.  
 8 pairs hinges, 5" T, for windows.  
 8 window catches.  
 28 anchor bolts, ⅝" x 8", nuts and double washers.  
 2 pieces fly screen, 6" x 24", foul air outlets.  
 1 soot door and frame, for chimney.  
 8 feet galvanized iron flashing, for chimney.  
 250 bricks, for chimney.  
 2 bushels lime, for chimney.  
 19 yards gravel, for foundation.  
 104 bags cement, for foundation.

If a Gable Roof (FIG. 4) is desired for Permanent Piggery No. 1, the Following indicates what to Omit from Bill of Materials for Permanent Piggery No. 1, and what to Add.

OMIT FROM BILL OF  
MATERIALS

ADD TO BILL OF  
MATERIALS

No. of Pes.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, B. M.	USED FOR	No. of Pes.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, B. M.
9	4	4	8	96	..... Posts.....	9	4	4	7	84
..	..	..	..	..	..... Corbels.....	9	2	4	2	12
31	2	6	18	558	..... Rafters.....	62	2	4	12	496
..	..	..	..	..	..... Ridge pole.....	4	2	6	14	56
..	..	..	..	..	Braces, ceiling joists to rafters	30	1	4	4	40
..	..	..	..	..	..... Collar ties.....	30	2	4	5	100
..	..	..	..	..	..... Joists.....	30	2	4	16	320
*	..	..	..	..	..... Ribbon strips under joists..	..	1	4	112	37
36	2	4	10	210	..... Studs, front wall.....	70	2	4	8	373
33	2	4	6	132	..... " back ".....	2	2	4	16	21
8	2	4	10	53	..... " end ".....	4	2	4	14	37
4	2	4	8	21	..... " ".....	8	2	4	12	64
..	..	..	..	..	..... Posts ventilator.....	2	4	4	16	43
..	..	..	..	..	..... Roof ventilator.....	2	2	4	16	21
..	..	..	..	..	..... Frame loft door.....	2	..	..	8	11
..	..	..	..	..	..... " ".....	2	..	..	6	8
*	1	8	160	107	..... Facia..... Freize.....	..	1	8	112	75
..	1	10	160	134	..... Soffit..... ".....	4	1	8	12	32
2	1	6	12	12	..... Corner boards.....	1	1	6	10	20
2	1	6	8	8	..... " ".....	1	1	5	10	17
2	1	5	12	10	..... " ".....	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	5	8	7	..... " ".....	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	58	29	On top of shingles front row.	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	4	10	3	..... Casing foul air outlet.....	..	..	..	..	..
*	..	..	..	..	..... Strips for loft floor.....	..	1	4	1120	373
Total				1,410		Total				2,240

FEET, B. M.	USED FOR	FEET, B. M.
5,700	..... Shiplap.....	6,200
1,500	..... Siding.....	1,700
10 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.	British Columbia red cedar	
	..... edge grain shingles.....	14 M.
HARDWARE		
115 lbs.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " common nails for shiplap	125 lbs.
30 "	..24" flooring nails for siding..	40 "
50 "	.....1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " galv. shingle nails....	70 "
.....	..6" strap hinges, loft doors..	2 pr.
2 pieces	6" x 24" fly screen for foul air	
	..... outlets.....	.....

\*Random lengths to make up the same total number of lineal feet will answer for these items.

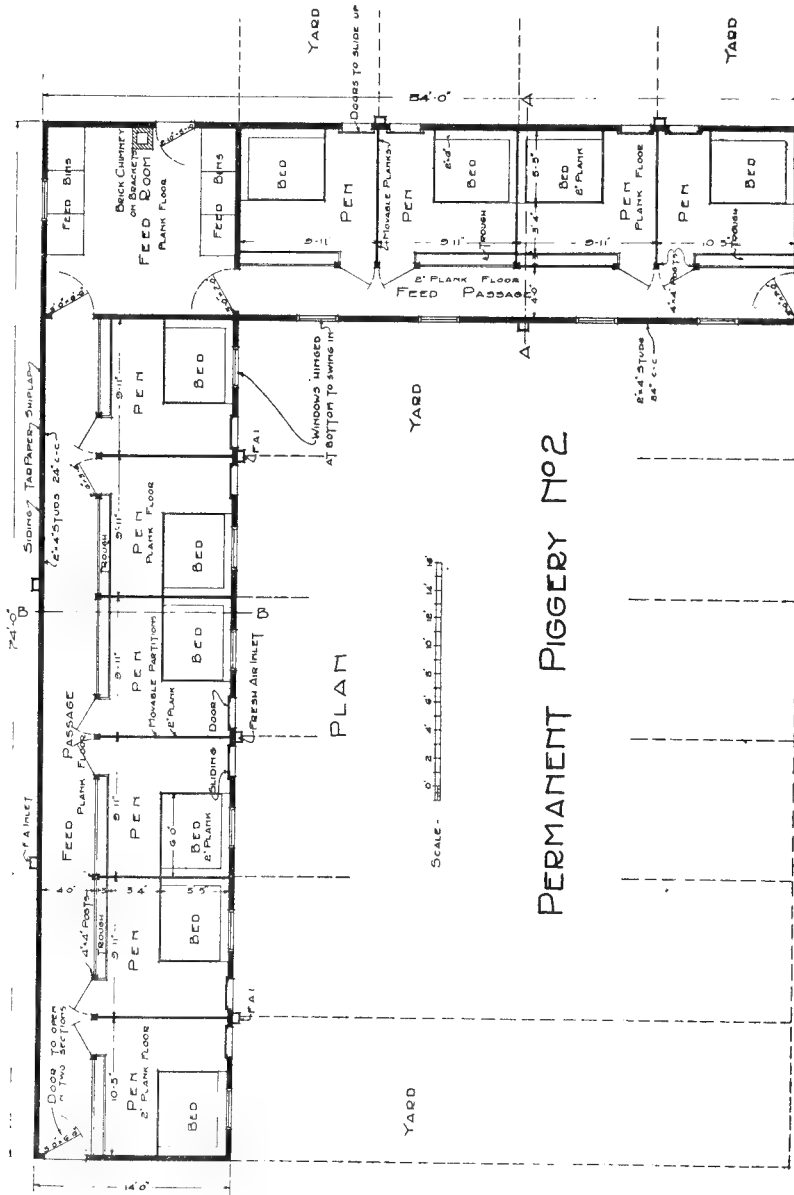
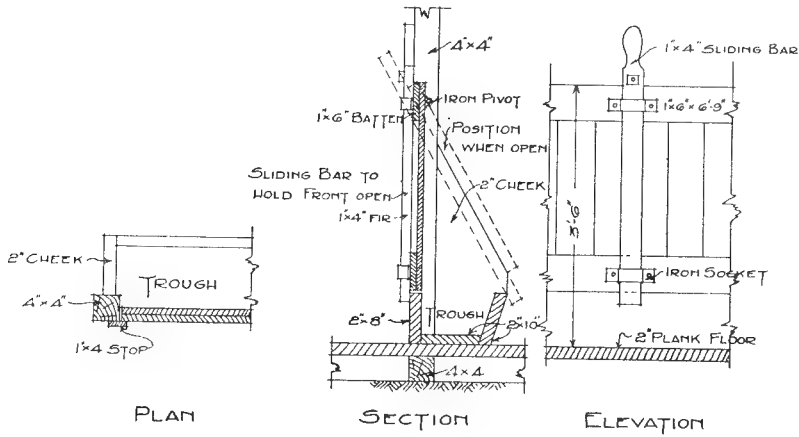


Fig. 5. An L-shaped piggy with ten large pens and a feed room. The sunny, well sheltered yard is one of the most valuable features of this plan.





### DETAILS OF TROUGH & PIVOTED FRONT FOR PIGGERIES NOS 1 & 2

Fig. 7. The swinging partitions in front of the troughs permit easy feeding.

### DETAIL OF FRESH AIR INLETS & PIG DOORS FOR PIGGERY NOS 1 & 2

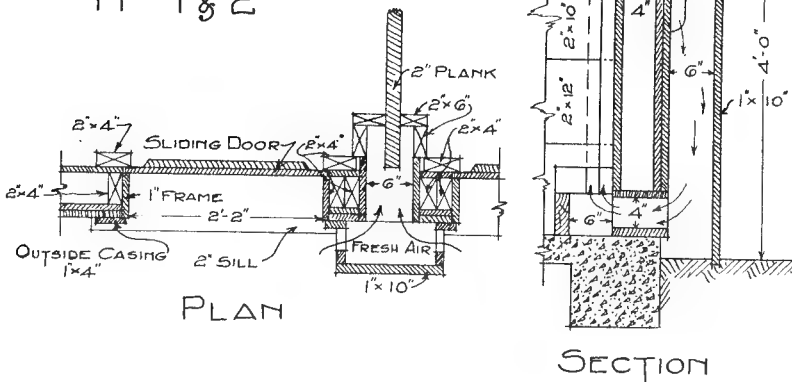


Fig. 8. These inlets will allow even distribution of fresh air without draughts on the animals.

**Permanent Piggery No. 2. Figures 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.**

An L shaped piggery—the main part 14 feet by 74 feet, the L 14 feet by 40 feet—is shown in Fig. 5. It is divided up into ten pens ranged along one side of a feed alley that runs the entire length of the building. A feed room is centrally located, with ample room for storing, mixing and cooking feeds. The feed alley is 4 feet in width to allow a truck or a wheeled feed barrel to be taken through from end to end, which is much easier than carrying the feed by hand. The pens themselves are equipped similarly to those described in Piggery No. 1, and can be used either for farrowing or for feeding pens. More trough room could be provided if desired by leaving out some of the doors on the alley side of the pens and extending the troughs clear across. Details of the plank floors are shown in the Fig. 9, the fresh air inlets in Fig. 8, and the door construction in Fig. 11.

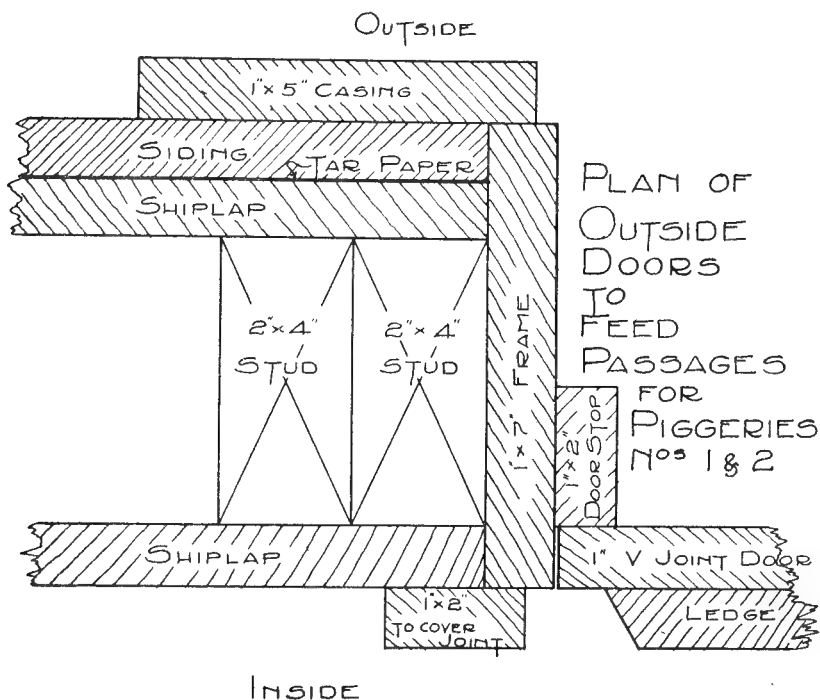
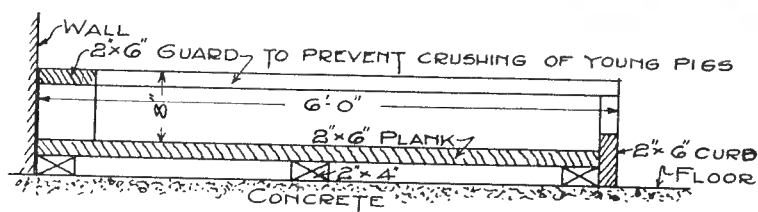


Fig. 10. These doors are made of inch V-joint, ledged and hung in 1 x 7 frames with door stops nailed on.



## DETAIL OF PLANK BEDS FOR PIG PENS FOR PIGGERIES NOS 1 & 2

Fig. 9. Plank beds are necessary on concrete floors to keep the pigs warm, dry and in good health.

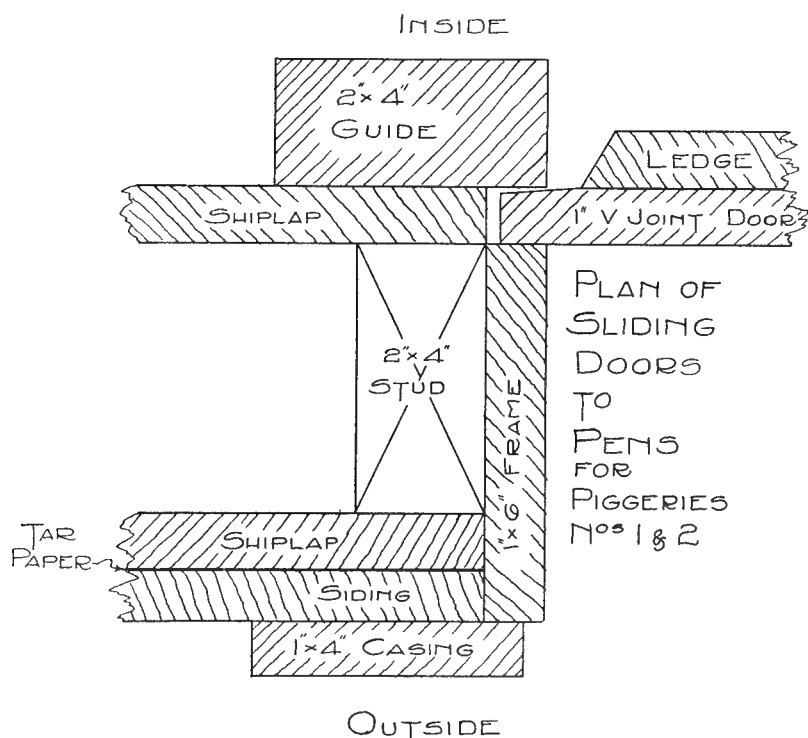


Fig. 11. The doors should be fitted so as to slide up and down freely, the attendant operating them by means of a cord from the feed passage.

## Bill of Materials, Permanent Piggery No. 2.

## Framing Lumber

No. of Pes.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure	USED FOR
*28	4	4	16	597	Sills under plank floors.
* 1	4	4	10	13	Sills under plank floors.
7	4	4	10	93	Posts along passage.
11	4	4	8	117	Posts along passage.
16	2	12	10	320	Partitions between pens.
2	2	12	10	40	Trough ends (cheeks).
10	2	10	14	233	Trough bottom and sides, to cut 20 pieces 7' 0".
16	2	10	10	267	Partitions between pens.
35	2	10	10	583	Plank bed floors, to cut 70 pieces 5' 0".
5	2	8	14	93	Trough sides, to cut 10 pieces 7' 0".
2	2	8	12	32	Sills, sliding doors to pens, to cut 8 pieces 3' 0".
1	2	8	12	16	Sills, outside man doors, to cut 3 pieces 4' 0".
1	2	8	6	8	Sills, sliding doors to pens, to cut 2 pieces 3' 0".
2	2	6	22	44	Hip rafters.
54	2	6	16	864	Rafters.
240	2	6	14	3,360	Flooring.
2	2	6	14	28	Rafters.
2	2	6	12	24	Rafters.
10	2	6	12	120	Guards and curbs, plank beds, to cut 20 pieces, 6' 0".
2	2	6	10	20	Rafters.
10	2	6	10	100	Guards and curbs, to cut 20 pieces 5' 0".
2	2	6	8	16	Rafters.
3	2	6	6	18	Rafters.
*43	2	4	16	459	Sills and plates.
11	2	4	14	103	Window trim.
* 2	2	4	12	16	Sills and plates.
6	2	4	12	48	Studs, end wall and partitions.
36	2	4	12	288	Studs, back wall, to cut 72 pieces 6' 0".
15	2	4	12	120	Sills, plank beds, to cut 30 pieces 6' 0".
10	2	4	12	80	Guides, sliding doors to pens, to cut 20 pieces 6' 0".
10	2	4	10	67	Plate above 4" x 4" posts.
50	2	4	10	333	Studs, front wall.
12	2	4	10	80	Studs, end wall and partitions.
6	2	4	8	32	Studs, end wall and partitions.
Total ft. B.M. ....				8,632	

\*Random lengths to make up the same total number of lineal feet will answer for these items.

## Finish Lumber

No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure	USED FOR
3	1	12	12	36	Window checks, to cut 22 pieces. Fresh air inlet, face and top, to cut 8 pieces 4' 0".
1	1	12	8	8	
2	1	10	16	27	
*33	1	8	16	352	Soffit and fascia. Frame, 3 outside doors, to cut 6 pieces 7' 0". Frame, 3 outside door headers, to cut 3 pieces.
*1	1	8	8	5	
3	1	7	14	25	
1	1	7	10	6	Foul air outlet ducts. On top of shingles, front row.
*3	1	7	8	14	Rails, swinging partitions over feeding troughs, to cut 20 pieces 7' 0".
6	1	6	14	48	Side casing, outside doors, to cut 6 pieces 7' 0".
10	1	6	14	70	Top casing, outside doors, to cut 3 pieces 4' 0".
3	1	6	14	21	Corner boards.
1	1	6	12	6	Ledges to outside doors, in two heights.
3	1	6	12	18	Ledges and braces to doors to feed room.
3	1	6	12	18	Braces to outside doors, in two heights.
3	1	6	10	15	Braces to feed room doors.
3	1	6	8	12	Fresh air inlet sides, to cut 16 pieces.
2	1	6	8	8	Corner boards.
8	1	6	8	32	On top of shingles, front row.
3	1	6	8	12	Corner boards.
*1	1	6	8	4	Corner boards.
3	1	5	12	15	Corner boards.
3	1	5	8	10	Sliding bars, swinging partitions, to cut 8 pieces 4' 0".
2	1	4	16	11	Bottom rails to pen gates, to cut 10 pieces 2' 6".
2	1	4	14	9	Side casing, sliding doors to pens, to cut 20 pieces 3' 0".
5	1	4	12	20	Top casing, sliding doors to pens, to cut 8 pieces 3' 0".
2	1	4	12	8	Casing, foul air outlet.
3	1	4	10	10	Sliding bars, swinging partitions, to cut 2 pieces 4' 0".
1	1	4	8	3	Top casing, sliding doors to pens, to cut 2 pieces 3' 0".
1	1	4	6	2	Gates to pens, to cut slats.
10	1	3	14	35	Gates to pens, to cut battens.
10	1	3	14	35	Gates to pens, to cut braces.
5	1	3	8	10	Door stops.
*5	1	2	16	13	Stops to pen gates and swinging partitions, to cut 32 pieces 3' 6".
8	1	2	14	19	Door stops.
*2	1	2	10	3	
Total ft. B.M. ....				840	

\*Random lengths to make up the same total number of lineal feet will answer for these items.

- 2,500 feet, board measure, siding.
- 220 feet, board measure, V-joint, for doors.
- 9,300 feet, board measure, shiplap, roof boarding, lining all walls both sides, lining ceiling, feed bins and swinging partitions.
- 18,000 British Columbia Red Cedar edge grain shingles (72 bundles).
- 10 sashes, 9 lights, 10" x 14", for front walls; outside measurement 2' 10½" wide by 3' 11" high.
- 10 frames, sills and casings, for 7" wall.
- 1 sash, 6 lights, 10" x 14", for feed room; outside measurement 2' 10½" wide by 2' 9" high.
- 1 frame, sill and casing, for 7" wall.

#### Hardware.

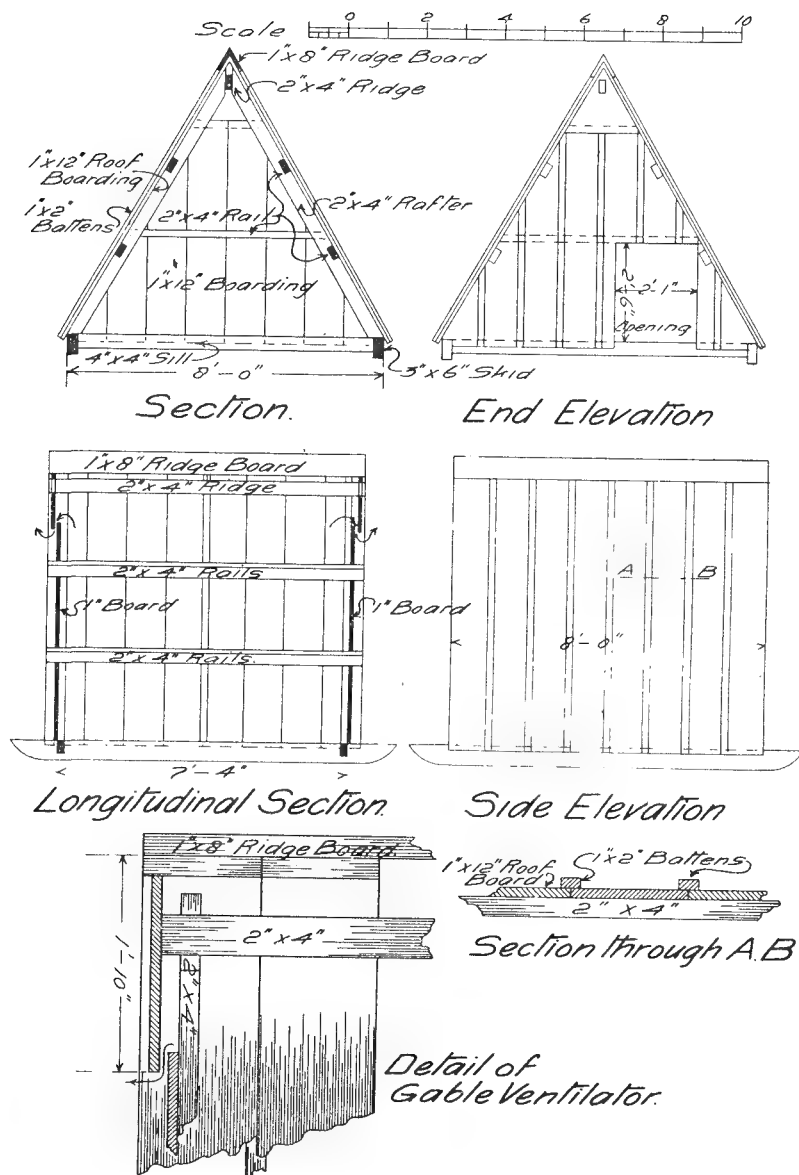
- 160 lbs. 4" common nails.
- 200 lbs. 2½" common nails, for shiplap.
- 30 lbs. 2" finishing nails.
- 65 lbs. 2¼" flooring nails, for siding.
- 45 lbs. 3½" common nails, plank floor.
- 100 lbs. 1¼" shingle nails, best galvanized or zinc clad.
- 10 pairs of iron strap pivots and sockets, ⅝" x 6", for hanging partitions above feed troughs.
- 20 straps out of 2" x ⅛" iron, sliding bar-sockets to swinging partitions.
- 5 pairs hinges, 8" strap, outside doors to passage.
- 2 pairs hinges, 6" T, feed room doors.
- 10 pairs hinges, 5" T, doors to pens.
- 11 pairs hinges, 5" T, windows.
- 6 pairs hinges, 5" T, bins.
- 11 window catches.
- 12 hooks and eyes, pen and end doors.
- 3 barn door latches, end and feed room doors.
- 2 thumb latches, batten doors, feed room.
- 1 soot door and frame, for chimney.
- 8 feet galvanized iron flashing, for chimney.
- 3 pieces fly screen, 6" x 24", for foul air outlets.
- 250 bricks, for chimney.
- 2 bushels lime, for chimney.
- 48 anchor bolts, ⅝" x 8", nuts and double washers, for foundation.
- 2 9" barrel bolts, for lower portion of outside door to feed passages.
- 7½ yards of gravel, for foundation.
- 41 bags cement, for foundation.

If a Gable Roof (FIG. 4) is desired for Permanent Piggery No. 2, the Following indicates what to Omit from Bill of Materials for Permanent Piggery No. 2, and what to Add.

OMIT FROM BILL OF MATERIALS					ADD TO BILL OF MATERIALS					
No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure	USED FOR	No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure
7	4	4	10	93	} ... Posts (to cut 7 ft.).....	9	4	4	14	168
11	4	4	8	117		..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	... Corbels (to cut 2 ft.) ..	3	2	4	12	24
2	2	6	22	44	Rafters	116	2	4	10	773
54	2	6	16	864		6	2	4	16	64
2	2	6	14	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	6	12	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	6	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	6	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	6	6	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	... Hip and valleys.....	2	2	6	16	32
..	..	..	..	..	... Ridge pole.....	6	2	6	16	96
..	..	..	..	..	Collar ties, to cut 50 pcs. 4' 0"	2	2	6	12	24
..	..	..	..	..	Joists	25	2	4	8	133
..	..	..	..	..	Ribbon under joists	56	2	4	14	523
..	..	..	..	..	" " "	8	1	4	16	43
..	..	..	..	..	" " "	4	1	4	14	19
..	..	..	..	..	" " "	5	1	4	10	17
6	2	4	12	48	... Studs.....	122	2	4	8	651
36	2	4	12	288	..	2	2	4	16	21
50	2	4	10	333	..	4	2	4	14	37
12	2	4	10	80	..	8	2	4	12	64
6	2	4	8	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	... Ventilator posts.....	3	4	4	16	64
..	..	..	..	..	... Ventilator rafters	3	2	4	16	32
..	..	..	..	..	... Frame loft door.....	3	2	4	8	16
..	..	..	..	..	{ ... Facia Frieze.....	3	2	4	6	12
*33	1	8	16	352	}	10	1	8	16	107
* 1	1	8	8	5		9	1	8	14	84
* ..	..	..	..	..		4	1	8	12	32
* ..	..	..	..	..		1	1	8	10	7
3	1	6	12	18	... Corner Boards.....	6	1	6	10	30
3	1	6	8	12	.. " " ..	6	1	5	10	25
3	1	5	12	15	.. " " ..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	5	8	10	.. " " ..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	6	16	48	On top of shingles front row.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Loft door casing and frame.	2	1	6	12	12
..	..	..	..	..	Loft door sills.....	1	2	8	8	11
..	..	..	..	..	Ridge cover boards.....	6	1	5	16	40
..	..	..	..	..	" " "	1	1	5	12	5
..	..	..	..	..	" " "	1	1	5	10	4
Carried Forward 2,465						Carried Forward 3,170				

\*Random lengths to make up the same total number of lineal feet will answer for these items.





## PORTABLE PIGGERY N<sup>o</sup> 3.

Fig. 12. A portable piggy that is easy to construct, serviceable, durable, neat in appearance, and easy to move from place to place.

## Bill of Materials, Portable Piggery No. 3.

No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure	USED FOR
2	3	6	10	30	Skids with rounded ends.
2	4	4	8	21	Cross sills.
6	2	4	8	32	Rafters.
5	2	4	8	27	Ridge and cross rails between rafters.
2	2	4	6	8	Rails across ends.
16	1	12	8	128	Side boarding.
4	1	12	6	24	Boarding at ends.
3	1	12	8	24	
1	1	12	10	10	
1	1	8	8	5	Ridge board.
1	1	7	8	5	Ridge board.
14	1	2	8	19	Battens on sides.
4	1	2	16	11	Battens on sides.
Total .....				344	

## Hardware.

5 lbs. 4" common nails.

10 lbs. 2½" common nails.

### SMOKING MEATS.

Wherever the home curing of pork is carried on a smoke house is required. Any small building 8 or 10 feet square and the same in height will do, provided it is fairly tight so that too much smoke will not escape. In fact for smoking a few hams a large barrel can be used, by inverting it over a shallow hole in the ground in which a slow fire is built, the ham being suspended near the top of the barrel.

To prepare meat, and especially pork, for smoking, it is best to soak it in fresh water after taking it out of the brine and then to scrub it clean with a brush. This removes all the salty crust that tends to form on meat if it is taken directly from the brine and hung up to smoke.

The meat should hang about 6 or 7 feet above the floor, and be placed so that no two pieces touch each other. The fire may be made directly under the meat on the earth floor of the smoke house. A better way, however, is to have the fire outside the building and to carry the smoke into it by means of a pipe or flue through or under the wall. Ventilation should be provided to carry off the warm air, else there is danger of the meat becoming over-heated. An even temperature should be maintained if possible, as the smoke will then penetrate much deeper into the meat than if the temperature is allowed to vary to any considerable extent.

A slow fire is best. In cold weather it should burn all the time; in summer it may be allowed to die out at night if lighted again early in the morning before the meat has cooled off entirely. Hard woods are as a rule better than soft ones for the fire, but the latter can be used satisfactorily. If used green, more smoke will be given off than when dry wood is burned. Twenty-four to thirty-six hours of continuous smoking will usually be enough to finish one batch of meat. As soon as it is smoked sufficiently, it should be cooled gradually by opening the doors, and allowed to become hard and firm. It is then ready for use and can either be used at once or kept indefinitely.

The pieces intended for keeping should be wrapped in canvas and packed in a dry place away from flies or vermin. It is a good plan to wrap them neatly in cotton and then paint or whitewash them. When dry they may be hung in an attic or empty granary or buried in a bin of grain, and kept until required.

## Smoke House No. 1. Figure 13.

This is a simple and inexpensive building which can easily be constructed by any farmer. The smoke is obtained either directly from a fire on the earth floor or through a flue in the side leading from a fire in a stove or fire pit outside. The latter arrangement is preferable, as it is less liable to overheat the meat. The smoke escapes through a ventilator in the roof. The windows can be closed while meat is curing, and opened to air the building when necessary. A shelf along one side will be found useful for piling meat when filling the house.

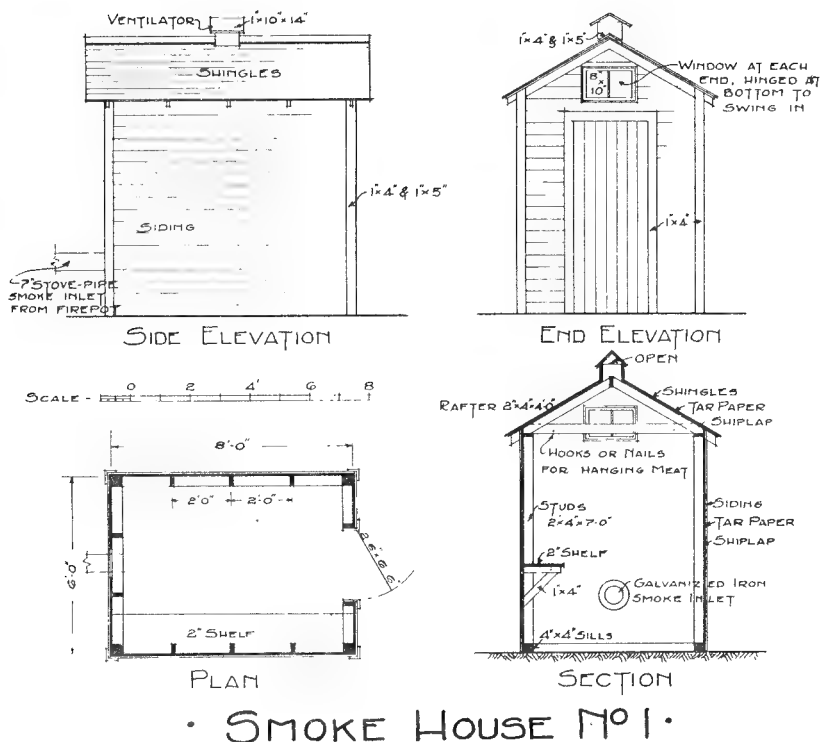


Fig. 13. A simple and inexpensive smoke house which can easily be constructed by any farmer.

Bill of Materials, Smoke House No. 1.

Framing Lumber

No. of Pcs.	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Feet, Board Measure	USED FOR
2	4	4	8	21	Sills.
2	4	4	6	16	Sills.
2	2	8	8	21	Shelf.
7	2	4	14	65	Studs, side walls, to cut 14 pieces 7' 0".
4	2	4	10	27	Studs, end walls.
2	2	4	8	11	Plates.
3	2	4	6	12	Collar ties.
10	2	4	4	27	Rafters.
1	1	4	10	3	Shelf supports.
1	2	2	4	1	Ventilator posts, to cut 4 pieces 1' 0".
Total .....				204	

Finish Lumber

2	1	8	8	11	Frieze.
1	1	6	14	7	Door battens, brace, and header to frame.
1	1	6	14	7	Door frame.
1	1	5	10	4	Ridge board.
4	1	5	8	13	Corner boards.
1	1	5	14	6	Door casing sides.
4	1	5	4	7	Fascia.
1	1	5	4	2	Door casing top, to cut 1 piece 3' 6".
1	1	4	10	3	Ridge board.
4	1	4	8	11	Corner boards.
Total .....				71	

360 feet, board measure, shiplap.

300 feet, board measure, siding.

20 feet, board measure, V-joint.

750 British Columbia Red Cedar shingles, edge grain (3 bundles).

2 sashes, 2 lights, 8" x 10"; outside size 1' 8½" wide by 1' 3" high.

2 frames, sills and casing, for 6" wall for sashes.

Hardware.

4 lbs. 4" common nails, framing.

9 lbs. 2½" common nails, shiplap.

8 lbs. 2¼" flooring nails, siding.

4 lbs. 1¼" galvanized shingle nails.

1 thumb latch, door.

1 pair 6" T hinges.

1 roll tar paper.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

FOREST SERVICE.

HON. WILLIAM R. ROSS, K. C., *Minister of Lands.*

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## Wood as a Building Material

Wood is supreme for **all-round usefulness**.

It is the **cheapest** building material obtainable.

It is also the **lightest**.

It is the **strongest**, weight for weight.

It is the **easiest** to work; **any one** can use it.

A wooden building is by far the **simplest** to **erect**.

Wood is **attractive in appearance** and has **great variety and beauty** for interior finish.

Unlike metal and masonry, wood is almost a **non-conductor** of **heat and cold**.

A building with wooden walls and a wooden shingle roof is **warm** in winter and **cool** in summer and **dry** all the time.

Wood is therefore particularly **suitable** for **houses and barns**.

Wood is very **durable** in all kinds of building work **above ground**.

It will give **generations** of **service**, **especially** if well painted where exposed to the weather.

For use in **contact** with the **soil**, as mud-sills or fence-posts, a preservative should be applied or a specially resistant wood, such as Western Red Cedar, should be used.

# Woods to Use

## GROWN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—MANUFACTURED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Woods differ in their qualities of strength, hardness, and durability. Certain kinds are particularly suited for certain uses. It is important to use the right wood in the right place.

(1.) **General Building Work.**—Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Western Hemlock, Mountain Western Pine, Mountain and Coast Spruce, Western White Pine.

(2.) **Framing and Dimension Timber, Posts, Beams, Rafters, Studs, Sills, Plates, Joists.**—Light construction: Same as No. 1. Heavy construction: Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Western Hemlock.

(3.) **Rough Lumber or Sheathing not exposed to Weather (Inside Work or covered by Siding or Lath and Plaster).**—Any British Columbia wood.

(4.) **Rough Outside Sheathing exposed to Weather (Outbuildings, etc.)**—Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Mountain Western Pine, Western Red Cedar, Coast and Mountain Spruce, Western White Pine.

(5.) **Siding.**—Western Red Cedar, Douglas Fir, Mountain Western Pine, Mountain and Coast Spruce.

(6.) **Roofing.**—Western Red Cedar edge-grain shingles, with galvanized, zinc-clad, zinc, or copper nails.

(7.) **Flooring, Stair Stepping, Sidewalks.**—Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Western Hemlock. Use edge-grain stock for hardest wear.

(8.) **Interior Finish, Panelling, Trim.**—Douglas Fir, solid or veneer (a beautiful grain, superior to most hardwoods), Western Larch, Western Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, Mountain Western Pine, Western White Pine.

(9.) **Doors, Window-sash.**—Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar, Western Larch, Mountain Western Pine, Western White Pine.

(10.) **Fence-pickets.**—Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Western Red Cedar, Mountain Western Pine.

(11.) **Piling, Cribbing.**—Douglas Fir, Western Larch.

(12.) **Silos, Tanks.**—Douglas Fir, Western Larch, Western Red Cedar.

(13.) **Ground-sills, Skids, Fence-posts, Poles, Conduits, Drains, and wherever Wood is in Contact with the Ground.**—Western Red Cedar or creosoted wood. Use Douglas Fir or Western Larch where strength and hardness are essential.

(14.) **Furniture, Tables, Settees, etc.**—Douglas Fir, Mountain Western Pine, Coast or Mountain Spruce, Western White Pine, Western Red Cedar.

Note.—Western Hemlock is superior in every way to Eastern Hemlock—an entirely different tree—and should not be confused with it.

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**BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE BULLETINS.**

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**Farm Buildings Series.**

1. Combination or General Purpose Barns for Prairie Farms.
2. Dairy Barns, Milk and Ice Houses for Prairie Farms.
3. Beef Cattle Barns for Prairie Farms.
4. Horse Barns for Prairie Farms.
5. Sheep Barns for Prairie Farms.
6. Piggeries and Smoke Houses for Prairie Farms.
7. Poultry Houses for Prairie Farms.
8. Implement Sheds and Granaries for Prairie Farms.
9. Silos and Root Cellars for Prairie Farms.
10. Farm Houses for Prairie Farms.

**Timber Series.**

11. British Columbia Box Woods.
12. How to finish British Columbia Woods.
13. British Columbia Tie Timber.
14. British Columbia Dimension Timber.

These bulletins are obtainable free from Victoria. Of the Timber Series, Bulletin No. 12, "How to finish British Columbia Woods," is of special interest to home builders and owners, carpenters, architects, and building contractors. Further information concerning British Columbia timber may be obtained by writing to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

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Many publications and much useful information on farming and related subjects can be obtained on request from the various Government Public Service organizations of Canada, listed below.

(1.) **Alberta:**

Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.  
University of Alberta, Edmonton.  
Agricultural Schools at Olds, Vermilion, and Lethbridge.  
Dominion Experimental Stations at Lethbridge, Lacombe, and Fort Vermilion.

(2.) **British Columbia:**

Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.  
Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, and Experimental Stations at Sidney, Salmon Arm, Summerland, and Invermere.

(3.) **Dominion:**

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.  
Dominion Forestry Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

(4.) **Manitoba:**

Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.  
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.  
Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, and Experimental Station at Morden.

(5.) **Saskatchewan:**

Department of Agriculture, Regina.  
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.  
Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head; Forestry Station, Indian Head; and Experimental Stations at Scott and Rosthern.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

# Four Hundred Billion Feet of Timber

## READY FOR USE

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Half Canada's Supply

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Over Four Hundred Mills manufacturing  
Fifteen Hundred Million Feet  
a Year into

Dimension Material, Boards, Shingles, Siding, Interior Finish,  
Flooring, Ceiling, Sash and Doors, Lath, Boxes,  
Cooperage, Wooden Pipes, Tanks and Silos,  
Pulp and Paper, Bridge Timbers, Mine  
Props, Elevator Cribbing, Tele-  
phone Poles, Piling, Railway  
Ties, Fence Posts, Pickets,  
Paving Blocks,  
Furniture,  
and numerous other products.

# B. C. LUMBER

## FOR THE PRAIRIE FARM

### QUANTITY

The Province contains over 400,000,000,000 feet board measure, or over half the standing timber of Canada. There is plenty of it.

### QUALITY

The forests of British Columbia grow the best timber it is possible to obtain.

### USEFULNESS

The timber trees of British Columbia supply the

**MOST USEFUL OF ALL WOODS,** particularly for building work, because of their lightness, strength, and ease of working.

## British Columbia Timber is "made in Canada"

The lumber industry engaged in its manufacture is one of the best markets for the products of the farms of Western Canada. It is sound sentiment and sound business for Canadian farmers to buy

# B. C. LUMBER